PRICE: 50 CENTIMES. GREAT BRITAIN: SIXPENCE

VOL. 2-NO. 4.

FRANCE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28. 1919.

ARMY THRICE AS LARGE AS GRANT'S WON ST. MIHIEL

Force Massed Against Salient America's Greatest Up to That Time

BATTLE PLANS IN DETAIL

Whole Maneuver Designed to Be Enveloping Operation on Grand Scale

Probably few persons, however casually tey may have followed the larger events of to World War, or however little previous nowledge they may have had of the geog-phy of Europe, when the phrase "Western of Europe, when the putago '' is mentioned, can fail to recall the two munatic lines which docorated the pages gazines and newspapers for a period of

r years. hat like the edges of a sagging curtain down over the map of northern te upper end fastened to the coast the westermost corner of Belgium, and similarly fastened to the frontier end similarly lastened to the bottom changed alarmingly in the middle aris, was dotted and generally bore "Farthest German Advance."

r line, which was solid, was drawn what toward the Belgian frontier ost of its length, but particularly in the. This line which, until the spring was almost as unchanging from month

as almost as unchanging from monthhad year to year as the dotted one,
y labelled, "Present Battle Front."
the most striking feature of the,
less noticeably reproduced in the
was the sharp kink in it just above
ward Paris; it was as if the falling
i caught on a peg there which held
prevented it from falling farther.
a good deal of truth in the simile
t peg was Verdun, and if the Fronch
gritted their teeth and set their
been that peg from breaking, it is t gritted their teeth and set their to keep that peg from breaking, it is saible that the black curtain of Hun ion might have fallen completely over Europe.

Germans Stick at One Point

Germans Sick at One Point
In August and September of 1913 the Germans, in their repeated tremendous efforts to
take Verdun, had the fortress at one time
practically surrounded on three sides; west,
north and east. But they were eventually
forced buck completely from the western side
and a few kilometers on the north and east.

and a few kilometers on the north and east. At one point, however, they stuck. Bayarian troops captured the city of St. Mihiel, about 30 kilometers southeast of Verdun, forced their way across the Meuse river, on which Verdun also lies, established a small bridgehead around the subrrb and hill of Chauvoncourt on the western bank, and here fixed a peg of their own which for four years remained a constant threat and emparts sement to the defenders of Verdun ment to the defenders of Verdur upon it was hung the St. Mihle

This salient, always the sharpest inequality in the western battle front, broke forward from the general line of the front near Les Eparges, about 17 kilometers southeast of Verdun. From iviliage, which is on the abrupt edge of the crae slopes of the heights of the Meuse cre they drop to the plain of the Woevre, Voivre, the western side of the galient ran south for about 20 kilometers, ere ing the high, forested hills and descending thei western slopes into the valley of the Meuse an crossing that river to embrace the small genead directly west of St. Miniel.

were scarcely two square kilometer ad within the trenches of this bridge of ground within the treatment of this image-hoad, but it was large enough effectually to cut the double-track railway from Verdun to Toul which, reaching on the south to Epinal and Belfort, had, before the war, linked up the four great fortresses of the French castern

prived of this extremely important line, in was obliged to depend for all its rail unications upon the double-track line exed because it was so close to the front as subject to interruption by another, mildouble-track line built in 1916 southwest Vordan to the existing Ste. Menchould-Repline at Nettancourt. The substitutes were, however, so circuitous that it was we process to shuttle troops back and forth mem along the eastern frontier defenses, ossing the Meuse again just above Stell and including in its gircuit Fort dudes Romains, the one French fort of the between Verdun and Toul which the Gereantured and held through mess to the use it was so close to the front as stured and held through most of the to the Germans which for miles dominated the Allied lines in the lowlands.

Allied lines in the lowlands.

From Apromont the front ran on by Xivray,
Soicheprey, Flirry, Liney, Regnieville and Feyen-Haye and through, the Foret du Bois lo
Petre to a point on the Moselle river just above
Pont-a-Mousson, about 40 kilometers from St.
Mihiel. The total length of this salient was
about 65 kilometers; at its gorge between Less
Eparges and Regnieville it was about 30 kilometers wide, and from the line between arrai
two points it that forwards.

Continued on Page 8

SOUADS EAST FOR S.O.S.

Every organization in the S.O.S. is ordered to have a one-half bour drill every day. Sundays and holidays excepted, by G. O. 7. H.C., S.O.S. The drills are to be sharp and snappy with the idea of "getting the men back into shape as military units," the order states.

In addition to the daily drill, every S.O.S. whit is ordered to have a weekly inspection to insure that all men are clean and properly equipped and clothed. Daily inspection of quarters by company officers is also specified.

To make up for the time spent in drills and inspections, a general Saturday atternoon holiday will be observed throughout the S.O.S.

Pressing rooms where uniforms can be kept in good chape, and stands where men can clean and polish their shoes are directed to be established for each company, and shop nolidad dubbin will be supplied by the nolidad state of the lead of the lead of the condition of the head of the canand.

LAWD WAS GOOD TOPVT. WHITFIELD; NOW AWAITS C.M.

General Staff Colonel Does a Lot of Detective Work

Col. Robert Whitheld, of the General Staff, was more and more annoyed when month after month passed and brought no sign of the \$3,000 worth of Liberty Bonds he had ordered from a bank in Arkanasa. But annoyance scarcely describes the emotion he felt when the bank replied coldly that they not only had sent the bonds, but held his receipt for them.

The Colonel wrote the bankers that they were a bunch of crooks, or words to that effect, and he also got a letter to the Attorney General off his chest. The bank countered with a certified copy of the receipt, and there it was, signed "Robert Whitfield, Private, Company I, 370th Infantry." Col. Robert Whitneld, of the General Staff

signed "Robert Whitfield, Private, Company I, 370th Infantry."

370th Infantry."

Still somewhat ruffled, but more honeful. Colonel Whitfield wrote a letter of inquiry to the Colonel commanding that regiment of negro Infantry which boasted a Private Whitfield. The letter arrived just when rumor was already busy as to the source of Private Whitfield's mysterious wealth. nysterious wealth. The men of Company I had said nothin;

when he set them all up to the entire wine stock of the best eafe in Dello, near Belfort. But the gossips got busy when he started pick-ing up odds and ends of fine laces and a dia-mond ring or so—which frippories he posted to a lady in the South. The climax was reached when Private Whitfold bought a hand-come tastfully framed landscane naintirs for ome, tastefully framed landscape painting for 300 frames and hung it over his bunk in a cow

Opens Gates

Farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes and sho

courses in agriculture are to be organized throughout the A.E.F. as a part of the possechool system, under instructions from G.H.Q.

In addition a special lecture system to cov-

to tell about them in their own camps and,

he lectures are particularly capable, on

as possible for the smaller billeting area

Motion picture films and thousands of ed ational lantern slides will be shown in con-

iltural courses will be given at each pos

Beaune University to Open

BASE PORTS OF A.E.F.

Rouen Already Closed, Le

Havre and Others

Soon to Follow

are in the process of abandonment, and many atters, including Tonnay Charente, Rochafort, Murans, La Rochelle and Les Sables d'Olonne, will take care of the freight already headed their way and then say farewell to the Stars and Stripes.

will take care of the freight already headed their way and then say ferewell to the Stars and Stripes.

At the same time comes the announcement of the first break in the line of railroad communication, the delivery of the line from Perigeux to Montierchaume, to the Fronch.

The ports mentioned above, all opened during the year 10 m, have 11 delivery of the line from Perigeux to Montierchaume, to the Fronch.

The principal of the State of the State of the Continuo and prisoners of war. Lo Harve also received 648,488 troops, La Rochelle 3,590 and Marsaille 819.

The first stop taken in the abundonment of a port is a notification to the French Government that the United States is ready to return the port. All freight in the port is then unloaded and the warehouses cleaned out. All stoydore material is shipped to Bassean, near Bordeaux. A great deal of material is being sold to the French.

The plan of the Transportation Department is now to concentrate on the three main ports and the superior of the three main ports of the start of the start of the start of the start of the three main ports of the start of the start of the start of the three main ports of the start of the

Tommay-Charente and Rochefort, Feb. 20, 517,669 ton: 1918 Rochello and Marans, Jan. 2, 1918 ... 74,554 tons Marsella, July 9, 1918 ... 487,501 tons L48 Sabba d'Olonne, Aug. 28, 1818 ... 52,726 tons

here the demand warrants it and the tea

wide range of subjects not taught in post hools is to be established throughout the

ntained in Bulletin 9.

asily available.

The official inquiry then started brought to ght that Private Whitfield had, as suspected ed tried his best to think up some rich uncl

Nor his annia, enter. So twee he mained the bonds back. The third time, when they traited him into the Argonne, he accepted them fatalistically. Why?

"Well, anh, Ah jes' natchully reckoned de Lawd mus' a meant to be good to me."

So Private Whitfield is now awaiting trial. The Judge Advocate is scratching his head. Whatever crime was committed, if any, it certainly was not forgery. Meanwhile, the art exhibit has vanished from the cow stable and the bank where the bonds were hypothecated has made a grab for Private Whitfield's salary, past, present and to come.

Quite a way to come, too, according to the present figuring, for it has been calculated that, with all due allowances for insurance and allotments, Private Whitfield will have to stay in

SOMEONE PUT ONE **OVER ON SOMEONE**

Number of 9x4x3's in Excess of A.E.F.'s Strength

leak Christmas day, cheated of even his ting ainted in the drab colors of the gloom artis one measly little slip for one 9x4x3 tha

3's which arrived in Europe-and the total

mptied and checked before the P.E.S. began one which had arrived and never been dis-tered. But no. It was just a simple action more backeds and men—and there is no processed to the process of the process of the Incidentally, for the young-man-about the E.P. who is still mediated.

S.O.S. TO HAVE FIELD MEET

EX-Y.M.C.A. MEN JAILED

Throe former secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. rested last January on charges of embezzling ands entrusted to them have been found guild a military court-martial and sentenced to

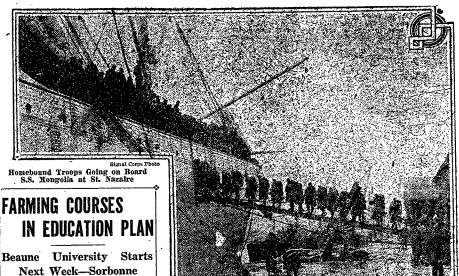
by a mintary contrastrata and selections of 15 years was imposed upon George B. Schoeffel of Rochestor, N. Y., and Rev. Hugh B. Atkins and J. Mynsield of New York were each given ten-year torms. While divisional secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Toul, Atkins appropriated for his own use 140,000 frances, most of which had been given to him by soldiers to be sent to their homes, the made restriction of a greater part of this total. Schoeffel was charged with stealing 51,000 francs.

FIRST PRISONERS FREED

The first German prisoners to be freed by the Allies, 800 men of Alsatian-Lorraine descent captured by the A.E.F., are about to be released from the American prison camp at St. Pierre des Corps, near Tours, under an agreement with the French Government.

Children and the French Government of the Corps and the

THE BRIDGE WHOSE WESTERN END IS AMERICA DIVISIONS WILL



BIG RIFLE MATCH FOR WHOLE A.E.F.

Grand Scale Competition to Instructions for Assembly Be Held on Range Near Le Mans

PLANNED IN MAY

Under Field Conditions

of firing will be made known in advance to the platoon leaders, and each platoon will advance as in an attack during real battle, to be confronted with the conditions under which it must demonstrate its ability. Judging will be on the formations adopted, the estimate of the tactical situation, the application of firing and general conduct.

Officers and soldiers will be awarded medals according to their standings in the various individual events. The winning platoons in the muskerty match will be awarded a trophy, and the men in the platoon will be given broaze

RETURN TO FRENCH

BOOKS BY MAIL TO A.E.F.

Any soldier in the A.E.F. may obtain two books by mail, whether he is stationed on the Rhine or in the Mediternanean or billeted in a village in Burgundy, by the simple process of writing a letter or posteard, naming the books he wants, to the American Library Association, 10 Rue de l'Elysee, Paris. In writing he is expected to name second and third choices for

expected to name the condition of the choices for any book asked for the library association expects 100,000 soldiers to write for books in the conning month. In the same month it expects to establish 1,000 separate new libraries for American units scattered through France.

In addition to mailing books to individual soldiers, the American Library Association has undertaken to help furnish the books needed for the poet schools established by the Army Educational Commission. The association has prepared a catalogue of 1,000 books, classified according to subjects from practical treatises on motion picture machines, dairying, printing and plumbing to works on astronomy and Gothic cathedrals.

INSIGNIA TO STAND

Divisional insignia can be worn in the United States by officers and men returning to be mustered out of the service. The Secretary of War says so. The following instructions on the sub-lect have been received at General

ject have been received at General Headquarters;
"The Secretary of War directs that Circular 18, War Department, 1916, be amended to make it clear that all officers and men returning from overteas for the purpose of discharge, either with units or casuals, will be permitted to wear divisional insignia. This will apply not only to those who are in divisions but to those who are in divisions but to those who return as casuals to hospitais. Casuals returning from overseas for active duty in United States will be required to remove their insignia."

CABLE IS AWAITED FOR DISPOSITION **OF 70,000 GRAVES**

Expected Daily from War Department

Cable instructions are expected daily from the War Department in the States in regard to the assembly and final disposition of America's 70,000 graves in Europe.

"The final disposition of bodies will be considered and executed as an entire project, at such time, probably after the conclusion of peace, as the vastness and difficulty of this almost inconceivable task may make possible." So the authorities announced in the midst of the war, and despite the fact that it was also announced that "return of bodies to the United States will be made in due time except in cases where a specific request to the contrary is made," this, the assurance that there will be a summing up and final disposition of the dead as a great singled out task, is the only definite answer that the Government at this moment can give to this question. In fact, the matter of the final disposition of the American dead have been returned to the United States.

Indications are that Congress will finally provide for the return of all bodies desired returned, but that at least a half of our dead, by the preference of those concerned, will rest permanently in France.

In the meantime, the A.E.F. is gathering its dead together, that in death they may be as they were in life—in serried ranks, shoulder, comrades. From frezen dugouts, from old ruins, from those hastily improvised and now sunken openings in the ground that were shell holes and battle graves, from wheat field and river bank and meadow knoll, from all of the thousands of places of isolation and great loneliness, the dead are being tenderly lifted and borne to take their places in the ordered ranks of the Army.

4,000 at Work on Problem

was concerned, the job was done. But these soldiers would not have it so. They went through pile after pile of salvage and found a lot of iron rails; they begged or borrowed cement from the neighboring region, and put a fence of concrets and iron around that the content of the file of the file

Twelve Areas in France

The whole of France has been divided into three advances and nine other areas, including base and intermediate sections and the Distric of Paris. These areas are cut into numbere ocks of six kilometers square, and again su blocks of aix kilometers square, and again sub-divided into lots a kilometer square. Units from the Graves Registration Sorvice are cover-ing overs square kilometer of the terrain ther-oughly, collaborating with old records in con-firming and establishing graves, discovering in all kinds of out-of-the-way places new graves never roported, esembling in overy conceivable

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GO HOME IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL HERE

Priority Announced by G.H.Q.

27th, 30th, 85th, 37th and 91st Due to Sail in March-Some **Exceptions Made**

March: 27th, 30th, 85th, 37th and 91st.

April: 26th, 77th, 82nd, 35th and 42nd. May: 32nd, 28th, 33rd, 80th and 78th. June: 89th, 90th, 29th and 79th.

ng capacity: March, 212,000; April, 221,000; May,

These figures, however, as pointed out last week by General Harbord, are subject to vari-

All told 14 divisions already have gone out f existence as divisional units so far as the L.F. is concerned. These are the 76th, 39th, 87th, 84th, 86th, 34th, 31st, 38th, 8th, 93rd

regiments having been in service with the

MORE THAN SIXTH OF A.E.F. HAS NOW LEFT FOR HOME

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NO AFTERNOON DRILLS

No more regular afternoon drills for the troops of the A.E.F.

Except when maneuvers or exercises of large units are taking place, purely military work will customarily be finished by noon, it is directed in G. O. 27, G.H.Q. The new order states further that afternoons will be devoted chiefly to athletics and educational activities.

The order also specifies that beginning March 1 the training of troops will proceed under programs and schedules prepared by division or similar commanders. Corps communders will be permitted to reserve not to exceed four days a month for divisional or corps terrain exercises or maneuvers.

O.M. TO TAKE OVER Y.M.C.A. CANTEENS: TRANSFER IN MARCH

General Policy on Sailing Organization Asks Change After 18 Months of Operation

FIGURES FOR FOUR MONTHS 20 MILLIONS OF SUPPLIES

Auxiliary Assumed Charge of Exchanges in August, 1917, at C.-in-C.'s Request

These facts were made public in states sucd at G.H.Q. and at Y.M.C.A. headqua

It is stated in letters also given o the signing of the armistice and re-

It is estimated by the Y.M.C.A. that the rausfer of the system involves canteen sup dies now on hand valued at \$20,000,000.

canteens by the organizations themselves

"The tomage which could be allotted to the Y.M.C.A. for transport of supplies from the United States was far short of the amount requested. Realizing that deliveries under the circumstances could not meet the needs of the Y.M.C.A. set alouts supplementing the amount of supplies sent from the United States.

Y.M.O.A., the Y.M.C.A. set about supplementing the amount of supplies sent from the United States.

"A purchasing department was organized and instructions were issued to utilize to the maximum, the domestic market of France, Italy, Switzerland and Spain. Associations were also entered into with the French Ministry and French manufacturrs, resulting in the reopening of 46 definite factories which had been closed following the French decree closing up candy and pastry factories.

"An agreement for the taking over of the Y.M.O.A. factories and warehouses, to take effect January 1, 1919. was cutered into between the Chief Quartermaster, A.E.P., and Mr. Carter, head of the V.M.O.A., and arrangoment made whereby the Y.M.O.A. would purchase direct from the Q.M.O.; in spite of all efforts, however, the Y.M.O.A. was unable to secure the necessary supplies.

"Army personnel and transportation are now available for this work. The Y.M.O.A. will be relieved from the heavy burden, and many of the personnel will be used for other purposes. Officers at O.H.Q. and in the Chief Q.M.'s office are now working on plans for the new system of exchanges."

Following is the Y.M.C.A. is statement:
"Soon after America entered the war the Army asked the Y.M.C.A. took ever the post exchange service, thereby releasing "many officers and mon for the functions of training and fighting. The Y.M.C.A. took ever the post exchange work as a patiotic duty, as part of its work of service to the American soldier.
"It was a difficult task. The Association foresaw this, but America had called and the 'Y answered.

package of Pickmont cigarcites for, say, 15 centimes. That was their cost price in the United States. The Y.M.C.A., paying the Army's selling price for the package of Pickmont cigarcites, had to cell them. for, say, 25 centimes. The difference represented transportation, plus insurance, etc.

"The matter of ocean transport was a costly proposition. There might be mentioned two shiploads in particular of the many the Y.M.C.A. brought to France, paying sometimes as high as \$200 a ten for freight space.

"These two shiploads came to Marselle. Their cargoes totalia. \$250,000 in value. The freight was \$150,000. The insurance was \$15,000. This was prior to August, 1916, when the submarine mence loomed large. The high freight rate—which did not include faland transport aligh insurance rate on these two cargoes necessitated a high selling prices high at Y.M.C.A. post exchanges. When the association took over the work, it asked for ship space of 224 tons a month for each unit of 25,000 men. This request was based on carrful estimates.

"War's exigencias prevented the Y.M.C.A.

of 224 tons a numerous men. This request was based on carottu teamates.

"War's exigencias prevented the Y.M.O.A. from being allotted what it saked. Up to a late period in 1918, the Y.M.C.A. received an average allotment of but 78 tons a month for each unit of 25,000 men.

"To supply this lack, the Association took over 46 factories in France. These turned out per month 10,000,000 bars of checelate and 12,000,000 packages of sweet biscuit fe round figures.

figures.

"Also the association bought in France,
Great Britgin, Spain, Italy and Switzerland
great quantities of supplies for the post exchanges.

anges.
"War conditions made prices of supplies and bor very high. This increased, of course, the